The United States Navy to Have a Lesson in Personal Honor or Dishonor, and in Faithfulness or Unfaithfulness to a Brother Officer—A Tragic Story.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- Since the beginning of the Schley inquiry the Schley been a marvel and indeed an nnovation as reporters of the news. THE Sun of Monday last gave some illustrations of its methods of suppressing the testimony unfavorable to its favorite and of giving a false aspect to the testimony that it permitted to pass. During the last week this practice has been even magnified, particularly in connection with the Schley-Hodeson correspondence and the testinot been printed in the Schley reports, and Hodgson's testimony has fared but little better, possibly even worse, for it has been made to appear that the Schley side of the case was all the stronger because of Hodgson's appearance on the stand.

The Schley-Hodgson correspondence is nething novel in naval records. Past history reveals no action on the part of any officer like that which this correspondence reveals of Schley toward both the public and a brother officer. As the correspondence is a vital element in the case in question, and as it involves a peculiar standard of personal conduct, the Court's approval of that standard as tolerable in the navy, or condemnation of it as intolerable, is bound to figure prominently in the final opinion. Consequently the decision is awaited with the greatest interest by the pavy and its more imme-

diate friends.

To tell how the correspondence arose, it To tell how the correspondence arose, it will be well to start with the situation described by Hodgson in his first letter to Schley, dated June 8, 1892: "When the Brooklyn returned to Guantanamo Bay," he wrote, "after the surrender of Santiago, and when most of the fleet was gathered there, we of this ship were most indignantly surprised to find a sinister whisper going around the fleet to the effect that the Brooklyn took care to keep at a safe distance from the enemy, and our turn with the port helm was given as the reason why we were accused of being at least 'gun-shy.' I gave what I thought to be a true explanation of that turn."

The explanation was first made public by The Sun's putting into type the form of it that came to The Sun office. It was printed merely as a report, "to be denied if not true." The report was that at the time of the Brooklyn's loop this conversation took place on her:

tion took place on her:

Schley—Put your helm hard aport. Hodgson—You mean starboard? Schley—No. I don't. We are near enough to them

This was not published in connection with the aforesaid rumor about the Brooklyn, but in connection with Admiral Schley's statement to the Senate that he had made the turn in order to avoid "blanketing" the the turn in order to avoid "blanketing" the American fire. Hodgson testified the other day that there was ample room for the Brooklyn to turn with the starboard helm instead of with the port helm without blanketing the American fire; but that's not the point. The colloquy was printed manifestly and solely as evidence bearing upon the merit of the aforesaid statement by Admiral Sobley.

merit of the aforesaid statement by Admiral Schley.

It should be said here in passing that repetitions of it varied in text, showing that verbal accuracy was never regarded as essential, and there was absolutely no rational ground for imagining that it was intended to promote the notion that you and I had a controversy at a critical time." as Schley subsequently argued with Hodgson. Neither was there emphasis upon the inherent suggestion of cowardice.

Schley's situation, then, was that of an officer whose official report had been challenged as to its veracity.

officer whose official report had been chal-lenged as to its veracity.

This colloquy was repeated in many newspapers without denial by Schley him-self, although the latter was frequently making speeches on the Santiago fight. The third publication of it in The Sun gave Hodgson as the authority, and then the correspondence began, which we pub-lish with some few impertinent omissions:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1890. DEAR HODGSON: I enclose you an editorial of THE NEW YORK SUN, and would ask you to write me your denial of this oft-repeated calumny. I know full well that you never made any such authorization of this grotesque lie, but I desire to place you in a proper light before the country as well as myself. This victous and malignant visuperation ought to cease, and in justice to you and to myself I think something tative ought to be said. Very sincerely yours

W. S. SCHLEY,
Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Hodgson, U. S. S.

It is to be noticed that there is little sign in this letter of the indignation that would be looked for from an officer practically accused of falsehood. The avowed purpose

be looked for from an officer practically accused of falsehood. The avowed purpose of it was not at all to vindicate the man who was accused, but to vindicate Hodgson, who, according to the letter, was the party primarily aggrieved. "I desire to place you in a proper light," wrote Schley. The "vituperation should cease," first, "in justice to you."

Hodgson's answer was, briefly, that he could not send a "denial of this oft-repeated calumny," for, so far from being a "grotesque lie," it was, to use Hodgson's words, "substantially correct." In his letter there is apparent an inferior mental precision and a moral feebleness; but the essentials of the case affecting Schley and Hodgson, the letters show, were never confused in the letters show, were never confused in Hodgson's mind, nor from his point of view were the assertions of them contradictory.

DEAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY: . . What THE SUN has printed as part of the conversation between you and me is substantially correct, though not as to ner in which it took place.

the manner in which it took place.

He described how, when he heard Schley say "port," he burried to him with the suggestion that the Texas was in the direction where a port helm would carry the Brooklyn.

He "told him," meaning the reporter, to whom he had authorized the use of his name in The Sun, that, "to the best of my recollection, The Sun's report of the collection, and incomplete, but that the inference The Sun wished to have drawn from it and the stand his paper had taken were damnably and infamously false."

Testimony before the Court developed the fact that Hodgson had the idea that The Sun inferred that the Brooklyn was running away, an idea which was without THE SUN inferred that the Brooklyn was running away, an idea which was without justification. The issue raised by The Sun was as to the merit of the Schley theory of blanketing the fire of the American ships, and that only. Hodgson next deplored the criticism of Schley and the fact that Schley was beginning to feel the hitterness of it.

Briefly, the reply informed Schley that, in Hodgson's opinion, the blanksting that, Briefly, the reply informed Schley that, in Hodgson's opinion, the blanketing theory was not tenable, and also that the colloquy was substantially true and could not be denied.

Now Schley's position is that of a man who feeling himself to be under a serious accusation asks his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it but his friend to make a statement refusing it has been statement or make a statement refusing it has been statement or make a statement refusing it has been statement or make a statement of the statement of t

ment refusing it, but his friend says the charge is substantially true, and refuses to make such a statement. But Schley neither denounced Hodgson for reiterating the "calumny" complained of, nor ventured to deny the report himself. Neither did he abandon his efforts on the man he wanted for a witness. He stuck to Hodgson, not with indignation but with argument and renewed protestations of friendship. He wrote:

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1839. My DEAR HODGSON: I have your letter and I hope you are not disturbed at all over the fact that I am warrying about the malicious standers of THE NEW YORK Silk. That paper published a colloquy between se you did not authorize this and it to this dialogue

SCHLEY-HODGSON LETTERS. | that should be dealed. I have no recollection whate

that should be denied. I have no recollection whatever of anything of the kind and my memory is exceedingly clear of the events of that day.

Cook really gave the order which I approved and it is possible that your conversation was with him, but The Sun's effort has been to promote the notion that you and I had a controversy at a critical moment and this is unjust to you and to me. What I desire is simply your denial to me that any such colloquy occurred and I will see that proper correction is made to guard you from this stander.

There is much in your letter that I should not like to use as it would provoke assault upon you which I am unwilling should happen, and what I want to show is simply that this dialogue did not occur and that shown the whole filmsy canard fails to the ground. Make your letter as short as possible, and I suggest this to give the least trouble possible to you at a time when I know you are much worried over the time when I know you are much worried over the recent grounding, and which I know was no fault of yours. I am truly sorry for it and don't think

Won't you return the enclosed slip with your reply nd believe me always. Very sincerely yours.

Again his first anxiety is for his friend.

"I do not feel in the least disturbed by
this attack," but "I do feel for yourself."

It is this "that I desire to protect you
against." Schley's interest in Hodgson
it was which forhade him to use the letter refusing his first request. "There is
much in your letter that I should not like
to use as it would provoke assault upon
you, which I am unwilling should happen."
Schley wrote. "It is this dialogue that
should be denied. What I want to show
is simply that this dialogue did not occur."
"Make your letter as short as possible."
"Won't you return the enclosed slip with
your reply?"

rour reply?"

The olipping referred to in this letter

The sun, was not an editorial from The Sun, was not an editorial from this selected was not an "editorial from the Sex," as the first one was, but it was this selected argument in support of Schley's request in the shape of a letter taken from the Washington Post:

THE ALLEGED COLLOQUY ON THE BROOKLYN. EDITOR Post: I admire your intrepld editorial re-entment of what you justly determine to be postifer ous gossip and bickering by Tom, Dick and Harry over the Schley Sampson controversy perpetuated chronically in THE NEW YORK SUNMarper's Weekly, &c. You call THE SUN to account for repeating the libel on Schiey, incorporated in an alleged colloquy between him and the navigating officer, Hodgson.

Now, may I ask you to give to a palpitating public of which aggregation I am an integer; information as to who stands aponeor for that reported colloquy? Who pretends to have heard it? Does Navigating t the seal of eternal condemnation? Does not the

"Hodgson-You mean starboard!
"Schley-No, I don't. We are near enough to hem (the Spanlards) already. "Hodgson-But we will cut down the Texas.

centain the internal proof of its fallacy and sensational "yellow" origin? If Admiral Schley denies it, supported by your new witness to its fallacy, Asso-ctated Press Correspondent Graham, who was by Schley's side during that believe THE SUN'S tale? Surely, no. J. Q. THOMPSON. Schley's side during that conflict, will the public

Putting one thing with another Hodgson concluded that it would be advisable for him to deny that particular colloquy. That he was guilty of quibbling in so doing he admitted afterward on the witness stand. But Hodgson's act does not affect Schley, except as the latter made use of his quibble to acquit himself before the public. Hodgson wrote the two following letters, the second explaining very clearly what the writer understood himself as saying by the first;

DEAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY: The colloquy published THE NEW YORK SUN and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago July 3, 1898, never occurred.

I return herewith the newspaper clipping containing the colloquy referred to. Very respectfully,

A. C. Hotoson,

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, June 11, 1896. NEW YORK SUN for such use as you may desire. From wish you also to have a clear idea of what I told Mr. Dieuaide, a SUN reporter, the day he came to see me and what grounds THE SUN had for publishing the editorial of June 1. The reporter saked me if there was any foundation for the article as published in

told him that I could not recollect exactly what I told him that I could not recollect exactly what was said but that he had published a very garbled and misleading account of whatever may have happened for of course I had never answered you in any such manner as appeared in print nor had there been the slightest argument or discussion between us, the very idea of which was absund. I told him that when the turn was to be made I had suggested the proximity of the Texas and the probable danger of getting mixed. that I am authority for that printed colloquy as being absolutely correct. I write you this so that you may know just what I have said to any one connected with Very respectfully.

In justice to Hodgson it should be said In justice to Hodgson it should be said that evidently Schley's intimation to him that this colloquy made him out as en-gaging in a "controversy" with a superior officer "at a critical moment," impressed him. "I never have answered you in any such manner as appeared in print in the suppressed letter. There was not the slightest argument or discussion between us." he replied. The best way, thought he, to relieve himself of the shadow of ne, to reneve numer of the shadow of insubordination or improper conduct toward a superior is to wipe the slate clear of the report that involves such conduct. Hence the denial of the colloquy "published in The Sun."

Hodgson had now written Schley three letters. Taken together they were equivalent to this.

DEAR ADMIRAL SCRLEY: The colleguy printed DEAR ADMINIST
A THE SUN never occurred.

I say it never occurred, because it was verbally
I say it never occurred, because it was verbally
naccurate. But the story told was in substance
A. C. Hongson.

If the recipient of this note had deliberately garbled it by printing the first paragraph only, omitting the second, he would have done in effect what Schley did by printing Hodgson's so-called "denial" of June 11 while he suppressed the accompanying explanation. For it was the first letter only that was given to the press. But before publishing Schley sent this letter of thanks:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1899. your prompt answer to mine relating to the colloquy alleged to have taken place between you and me on July 3, 1898, during the memorable battle of that

date off Santiago. Your statement that it never occurred is absolutely man to have committed the impropriety charged in THE NEW YORK SUN. Believe me as always very

incerely yours, Here Schley argues that the colloquy could not have been true because Hodgson was "too good an officer and too gallant a man to have committed the impropriety" of it.

Schley published the first letter of June 11 without the paragraph about the news-paper clipping, which indicated that the denial, instead of being spontaneous, was in response to a request. The second letter clearly supported Hodgson's subsequent statements in his letters and on the wit-ness stand. They showed that he thought he was asked to deny and that he intended to deny merely the "verbal accuracy" of the "colloquy as printed," and that, as he admitted on the witness stand, his "de-

nia!" was a quibble. Then the inevitable happened, Hodgson was officially examined by direction of the was officially examined by direction of the Navy Department and to his examiners he revealed the facts in the case. There-upon the Schley press, seeing their only salvation lay in Hodgson's destruction, called him a liar. Whereupon Hodgson, realizing his miserable predicament and smarting under it, for all his weakness in quibbling, appealed thus to Schley for vindication:

NAVY YARD, N. Y., JULY 4, 1899. DEAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY In THE NEW YORK IT N of July 2, 1899, is an editorial in which mention made of many newspapers that question my ve acity on account of the publication of my letter of lenial in the Washington Post and the subsequent application of a statement by me that the account THE NEW YORK SUN was substantially correct, have not seen any of these papers, but THE SUN ames them and moster from several. The Workfugion Post is quoted as saying "Hodgson has lied to mome one. He cannot possibly have told the trut, both in his letter to Admiral Schley and in

Feeling sure that you are not willing that my honor should be for a moment impugned, I write this to ask you to put these facts into the possession of the Washington Post and THE NEW YORK SUN, requesting their publication, or permit me to publish the correspondence between you and me that is in my possession. I would much prefer to have the initiative taken by you. You know, of course, Admiral, that my denial referred solely to the verbal correctness of the dialogue and the inferences THE SUN would have the public draw therefrom. In answer to your first letter requesting a dental of the conversation published in This Sun. I wrote you that the statement was substantially correct.

also wrote you that I had so told a representative also wrote you that I had so told a representative of THE SUN and naturally I could not send you the denial that I then understood you as desiring. Knowing thus my position in this matter, you wrote again for a denial of the "colloquy," of the fact that there was any "cubiforcesy between you and me at a critical moment. "stating that what you wanted to show was "simply that this dialogue did not occur" and if this were "shown the whole filmsy cannard would fall to the ground." This request following my fall to the ground." This request following my he than a request for a denial of the verbal accuracy

of the dialogue and I so understood it.

As you readily understand, Admiral, I am very
restive under these attacks upon my honor and integrity and I cannot longer auffer them to go un-

be made upon a simple statement from you that you knew that my letter of denial was solely for the purpose of refuting the verbal accuracy of the colloquy as published in THE SUN, I most carnestly and respectfully request that you make such a statement. very respectfully, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.

Now Schley was in the position of an officer whose friend calls upon him for the payment of an incontestable debt. Hodgpayment of an incontestable debt. Hodgson had been induced by Schley to make a
statement that had brought upon him the
most grievous assault possible for a man in
uniform, an assault upon his personal honor.
As Schley had been strenuous in protecting
Hodgson against the possibility of charges
for insubordination, or for engaging in a
"controversy" with his superior at a "critical moment," how much more strenuous
and prompt should he be in defending
Hodgson against a charge of falsehood?
And the proofs of Hodgson's innocence of
this latter disgrace as charged were in
Schley's keeping. Schley could rescue his
friend by "putting the facts into the pos-

Schley's keeping. Schley could rescue his friend by "putting the facts into the possession" of a couple of newspapers, by sending Hodgson a "permit to publish the correspondence" between them, or by "making a simple statement."

The unhappy "applicant" in this case "earnestly requests that you make such a statement." But no. Instead of coming to the rescue Schley replied with this extraordinary evasion of the request.

SAUGATUCK, Conn., July 11, 1800. MY DEAR HODGSON: In reply to your letter of a few days ago I would state that as the matter tetween you and Lieutenant-Commander Hellner has been made official by an investigation ordered by the Department, it would be manifestly improper for me to make any reference to it for publication, and I am sure upon maturer reflection you will agree with me that this is a proper conclusion.

I regret extremely that there should have been

any tangle in this matter in your mind, and all the criticism. But I must confess that it puzzles my understanding to grasp how a colloquy which never occurred could be true in substance with all the facts

you had told Mr. Dieualde, who was sent to you to verify this colloquy, that you did not recollect what was said, but that published in THE NEW YORK SUN was garbled and untrue.

I have always held you in high esteem and I do so still, so that there is no thought in my mind that you would intentionally state what was untrue,

and I think in the matter under consideration it is rather your recollection of what did occur and with whom it may have occurred, which is at fault. Wishing you a pleasant cruise, I am, with much esteem, very truly yours, W. S. SCHLEY, The first paragraph of this letter is worth

The first paragraph of this letter is worth considering, since the investigation involving Hodgeon and Lieut. Heilner had been concluded on June 19.

The situation was too intolerable for Hodgeon to be thus put aside. The country received with accusations against him of falsehood. With perfect clearness of statement and complete superiority to the preschiefting of the preschiefting of

DEAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY: I beg your indulgence for again intruding upon your time and notice, but from your letter of March 7, just received, it ap-pears that you misunderstood the motive of my last etter to you. I have not the slightest desire to even attie, or to prove that there was any controversy ton and does not establish the fact, nor have I since attempted to do so. What I do desire is simply to correct the impression prevalent in the minds of very many people that I admitted to a representative of substantially correct and then wrote you a letter denying fatly the truth and correctness of that state separate from the question as to whether or not the statement was correct. My letter to you that was double dealing. The publication of my of double dealing. The publication of my other letter to you that accompanies this one, would cer-tainly cause the public to immediately acquit me of that unjustifiable charge. Since you can not at present give me this letter nor a copy thereof, will you kindly write me a statement to the effect that I wrote you in this letter that my categorical denial referred solely to the alleged colloquy as such, and not as to the facts of the statement, which I believed and had already admitted to be substantially correct I agree with you that whether or not the statement made in THE SUN is correct is no longer a question for controversy, and I am perfectly willing that the public or any portion of it shall believe that I was mistaken when I admitted its correctness, but I am not willing to rest under the imputation of having admitted its correctness on one occasion and of hav-ing flatly denied it immediately afterward. Trusting that you will find sufficient excuse for my

Tristing that you again, in my keen anxiety to have my record clear and unimpeached, I am, sir, very fearectfully,

A. C. Hongson, espectfully.

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.
Mantavide

Schlev, being then at Montevideo, South America, did not refuse flatly, but fenced again. He replied: "All your letters have been left at home in safe boxes and in storage. I should be hardly able to designate which box they are in, and I am therefore unable to comply with your request." Then be arrued that "Cook's request that "Cook's Then he argued that acknowledgement in his usual manly way that it was he who gave this order," a the time of the loop, "completely retires this matter from any further question r controversy.

or controversy."

Now the loop, or the order for it, or the man who gave the order, or the colloquy had absolutely nothing to do with Hedgson's request for the publication of the truth as it affected him. So again, in a third request, he held up the naked facts and asked that in case the letters were at Schlow's hard the latter would make not at Schley's hand, the latter would make a simple statement that the "denial" that Schley had laid before the public was intended to deny only "verbal accuracy."

Again Schley refused to succor his friend

Again he expressed anxiety lest he might do "injustice." quoting anything at such a distance. And again he undertook to yeil the issue behind impertinent gener-

Hodgson, who had notified the Department of all steps in the affair, waited Then notifying Schley that he had laid the facts before the Navy Department, and demanding his letters, he was told he might have them if he would send a friend to copy them, and that if Schley "had had them in South America," he would "gladly have sent them at that time."

Among the questions, therefore, to be decided by the Court of Inquiry, this cannot fall to be one of the most important. Is the conduct of a naval officer who suppresses facts as Schley did in his use of Hodgson's correspondence, or treats a brother officer as Schley subsequently treated Hodgson, tolerable or intolerable in the navy of the United States?

ROCKEFELLER RESEARCH PLAN

STUDENTS TO WORK IN LABORATORIES THIS WINTER.

uberculosis and Typhoid Fever the Diseases to He Studied -- Under the Fellowships Established One Worker to Experiment in Germany.

Plans for the work to be taken up this vinter by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research which was founded several months ago by John D. Rockefeller with a fund to begin work with of \$200,000, were considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held Saturday evening in this city, and at which all of the men whom Mr. Rockefeller selected to manage the Rockefeller selected to manage the institution were present. The board consists of Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, President: Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Christian Herter, Treasurer, and Dr. Emmet Holt, Secretary, all of this city, and Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston and Dr. Simon Flexner of Philadelphia.

It was the second quarterly meeting to be held since the founding of the institute. At it, according to Dr. Holt, who was authorized to give out an outline of the plans decided upon, it was decided to begin the work of research in earnest this winter, and to that end nineteen fellowships were established.

The persons having these fellowships will work in laboratories in Chicago, Montreal, Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, Baltimore and other cities. Only one is to work abroad and the person to do this has already been selected and is on his way to his new field of labors which will be in Prof. Ehrlich's laboratory in Germany. This worker is Dr. Marshall, a pupil of Dr. Welch's. Names of the others who will engage in the work of research have not yet been given out, as only a few have been selected.

The men who so far have been asked to work for the institute have been engaged for some time in laboratories, and it was by writing to those laboratories and seeking their best workers that the selections were made. This will be done in the case of all the others to be appointed.

All the fellowships are for one during which time every person holding one will be asked to do original investigating and submit a report of his work to the board, which probably will have it published if it is found to be of value to the medical profession.

The investigation of the milk supply of this city, which was the first work to be taken up by the institute, and which went on during the summer, has been completed and a report of it is already in the hands of the directors. Dr. Holt said that possibly it may be made public at some future time, but not at present. The investigation was an exhaustive one, three workers being employed, one to inspect dairies and the transportation; another to do bacteriological work and the third to examine the supply in institutions in relation to the health of the inmates.

Another investigation was also started in the summer, but has not yet been concluded. It was of the germ which causes outbreaks of dysentery and was made by Dr. Flexner of the University of Penntwo places where such an outbreak occurred, New Haven and Lancaster, Pa. but he has not yet submitted his report.

The work to be taken up this winter Dr. Holt said, would be more in relation to forms of tuberculosis and typhoid fever. It is understood that the work will take on a much more extensive scope next year, but at this time nothing more will be

QUEER LOT OF BRONX THIEVES.

Folks in Morrisania have been losing tools and garden implements by wholesale. a few days ago the captain put his three precinct sleuths, Shindler, Foster and Gerrighty on their mettle to find the thieves. They hadn't any luck till on Saturday night Shindler remembered that he had

into William Dorn's hardware store at 148th street and Third avenue to buy a new one. Taking liberties which only bold sleuths can, they walked into the back room and there were such stacks of tools and implements that they began to ask questions. Dorn admitted that the goods were stolen and told from whom he had purchased them. On his information the detectives vesterday arrested James Dougherty and Henry Schaeffer of 161st street and Courtlandt avenue, and Henry Andwander of 148th street and Courtlandt avenue, and Henry Andwander of 148th street and Up and with Dorn will be arraigned in the Morrisania court to-day.

The plunder was taken to the police station and the back room there now resembles a corner exhibit at a country fair. There are in the pile twenty-five hatchets, fitteen ammers, ten shovels, two pairs of sketes. lost his pocket knife and the three strolled

of 161st street and Courtlandt avenue, and Henry Andwander of 148th street and Courtlandt avenue. The three were locked up and with Dorn will be arraigned in the Morrisania court to-day.

The plunder was taken to the police station and the back room there now resembles a corner exhibit at a country fair. There are in the pile twenty-five hatchets, fifteen hammers, ten shovels, two pairs of skates. hammers, ten shovels, two pairs of skates, ten chisels, sixteen paint brushes, twelve trowels, five cleavers, five braces and bits, fifteen monkey wrenches, five pliers, four squares, four planes, six compasses, four wrenches, two pairs of garden shears, three buck saws, two fish baskets, six empty satchels, two boxes of cigars and an old Civil War rifle. More then twenty persons have identified one or more of the articles as theirs. The old rifle was identified as as theirs. The old rifle was identified at the property of one of the station policemen

FOUND HIS DROWNED BOY. Strange Discovery of a Father a Month After the Lad's Death.

Edward Tully, 8 years old, of 337 East Thirty-first street, this city, was drowned on Sept. 10 while flying a kite from a raft at the foot of East Thirty-first street, alongside a free bath. He fell between the raft and the bath, and when he did not reappear some boys dived for him, but failed to find, him. The boy's father, Thomas Tully, employed a boy, who made a search in the water daily in the neighborhood of the bathhouse for twenty days without result.

The other day the bathlouse was towed to the Weehawken flats for the winter. The boy whom Tully had employed suggested a trip to Weehawken to see if young Tully's body had not been caught in the bottom of the bathhouse. Tully noticed a piece of clothing between two pianks. He pulled the planks apart and found the body of his boy. It was removed to Parslow's morgue Hoboken, and afterward buried in Calvary.

Van Vicek Memorial Window Unveiled. A memorial window in tribute to the memory of Catharine Van Schaack Van Vieck, for nearly half a century a devoted member of the Marble Collegiate Church. Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, was unveiled at the morning service in that church yesterday morning. In the panel at the base of the wirdow is this inscrip-

Erected A D 1901. In Loving Memory of CATRADING VAN SCRAACE VAN VLECK.

Died April 27th, 1808. Devout Member of the Collegiate Church Since September 4, 1636.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Their Strength as Estimated in the Report of the Industrial Commissi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-A report on trade and labor organizations has been prepared under the direction of the Industrial Comon by Charles E. Edgerton and E. Dana Durand. It treats of the organization and government of local and national unions, of their finances and insurance of wages, hours of labor and holidays, of strikes, lockouts and boycotts, of the American system of collective bargaining and of arbitration and conciliation, and other questions of interest to the labor world. gives the number and membership of labor organizations in New York State for the years 1894 to 1900, as follows:

The report also gives a rough estimate of the aggregate membership of the labor organizations in the United States on July

1901, as follows: Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Custom clothing makers
Lithographers
Bricklayers
Plasterers
Stonecutters

nights of labor and unenumerated organi-

As to the American Federation of Labor, the report says that the representation in the conventions of that body, the basis in the conventions of that body, the basis used for calculation, does not accurately represent the membership of the Federation. "The Federation," it says, "has tended year by year to embrace an increasing proportion of the American unions, so that its growth has been somewhat greater than the growth of unionism as a whole. Yet, while not showing even approximately the absolute membership of American unions, the figures may give some indication of the direction and the velocity of move-ment. The number of members apparently represented in the Federation conventions rose from about 200,000 in 1890 and 1891 to nearly 250,000 in 1893, fell sharply to about 175,000 in 1894 then rose gradually to a little more than 250,000 in 1898, and went up by leaps to nearly 325,000 in 1899, and to more than 500,000 in 1900.

SEAL CATCH SMALL First Schooner of the Victoria Fleet Back

From Behring Ses. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The sealing schooner Florence M. Smith has arrived at Clavoquit, on the Vancouver Island coast with 650 skins. She is the first of the Victoria sealing schooners to arrive from the Behring Sea, and with her came the first news of the fleet in the northern sea. No accidents are reported and nothing was learned to verify the report of the seizure of three vessels.

The extense are all low. Those reported.

The catches are all low. Those reported The catches are all low. Those reported are: Zillah May, 438 skins; Geneva, 356 Penelope, 450; Otto. 506; Triumph, 400 Beatrice, 145; Sadie Turpel, 137; Annie E Paint, 500; Victoria, 280; Enterprise, 260 kinche, 281 Ainoka 335.

OBITUARY.

Henry Mills Day died suddenly of pneu-East Forty-fourth street. He was born her of the well-known New England family in 1859 from Western Reserve College, of in 1859 from Western Reserve College, of which his father had been one of the faculty and founders, and the degree of A. B. was subsequently conferred upon him by Yale. He studied law in the office of Bates A Scarborough in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1861. After several years practice he removed to New York, became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1879, and three years later he

member of the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1870, and three years later he formed the firm of Day & Heaton which has continued since unchanged. Mr. Day was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Iniversity, Union League, Riding and other clubs and societies. In 185a he married Sarah Vallette of Cincinnati, who, with a daughter Laura, and two sons, Harry V. and Sherman, survive him.

Nelson Davenport, one of the best-known lawyers in Northern New York and a member of the law firm of Davenport & Holister of Troy, died at his home in that city yesterday. He was for a number of years prominent in Republican politics and for over ten years was chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Davenport was born Sept. 18, 1827, in Tompkins county. He completed a course of study at the Troy Conference.

May Have Lost His Eye in a Fight. John Lennon went out on the steps in front of his home at 200 West Sixty-sixth street last night and ordered a crowd of young men to move who had been making a noise there The young men showed fight and in the scuffle Lennon was struck in the eye with an umbrella. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He will probably ose the sight of the eye. Owen Caldwell of 132 West Sixty-third street, was arrested

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on the purchase of any mattress, bedstead epring or cashion. If presented Tr WEER ONLY. We wish to test the re-tive values of the daily papers this w



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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Springs I and 2.

A Valuable Adjunct to the Physician in the Treatment of Fevers, Malarial, Typho-Malarial, and Atypical Typhoid.

Dr. George Ben Johnston, Professor of Surgery in the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in my opinion has a larger range of usefulness than Va., says:

any other mineral water. Among the numerous conditions to which I have applied it with good results may be mentioned Typhoid Fever. In this disease I have found it to serve an excellent purpose in the way of promoting free action of the kidneys. thus materially aiding in the elimination of deleterious matter. It has also seemed to retard wasting, and has preserved a moist condition of the Tongue and Buccal Mucous Membrane. In addition, those using it largely have appeared to suffer less from the ordinary nervous symptoms incident to Profound Polsoning." Dr. John Herbert Clalborne, Ex-President Medical Society of Virginia

Petersburg, Va., referring to Spring No. 1:

"I often use the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the Fevers of this section known as Malarial, Typho-Malarial, and Atypical Typhoid. It is grateful to the Patient. Sedative and Refrigerant, and an active eliminant of the Materies Morbi, through the Skin and Kidneys, as any one familiar with its character might reasonably expect. It has been long noted for its specific effect upon Malarial Trouble."

Dr. William H. Doughty, Augusta, Ga., formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College of Georgia, says:
"In Typhold and Typho-Alarial BUFFALO LITHIA WATER for Fevers, it is my custom to substitute ordinary drinking water, and with excellent results. The following considerations

prompt this use of it:

First—The certainty of securing a pure water. "Second—It promotes the continued free action of the Kidneys, a great desideratum in Typhoidal diseases. For this purpose I think it largely supersedes medicinal

remedies proper. Third-It allays irritability of the Stomach and preserves the Integrity of the Digestive Organs, a matter of great moment in such diseases. Dr. William T. Howard, Professor Diseases of Women and Children in the

University of Maryland: Dr. Howard BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 1, attests the common adaptation of Buffalo Lithia Water, in "a wide range of cases," with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and adds the following:
"Indeed, in a certain class of cases, it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon a tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Malarious Fevers in all their

grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia and all the affections Pecular to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way, I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs in Mecklenburg Dr. Thomas P. Matthews, of Manchester, Va., Member of the Board of

Thave BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, the past summer, in been using with fine effect, relieving in great measure the Delirium sometimes so troublesome in these cases. It always allays or prevents the distressing Nausca, stimulating the kidneys and helping them throw off effete matter."

Dr. N. C. Lewis, Surgeon, Southern Railway Co., Lawrenceville, Va. "I have BUFFALO LITHIA WATER extensively in Typhoid Fever, and adjunct to the treatment of this disease.

"Added to its well-known eliminative power through the skin and kidneys, carrying off through these emunctories effete and noxious matter from the system, it fills two other im-1st. It has a very happy effect on the digestive system, relieving Nausea and promoting Digestion and Assimilation.

"2d. It is a decided Tonic Sedative to the Nervous System, relieving to

marked degree the distressing train of Nervous Symptoms so alarming and potent in this Fever.

"With these combined effects, I am satisfied that it has in my hands very much reduced the mortality in these diseases. It should be drunk freely to the ex-

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

all imputation or questions sent to any address PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. VIRGINIA.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MAN DEAD. Leader Dies of Typhold Pneumonia -Phy-

sician Finally Called In. BOSTON, Oct. 13. - James Hermon Eustis, 38 years old, died yesterday at his resiliever in Christian Science, and his wife is a Christian Science practitioner. Both were active members of the Christian Science

Church in Chelsea.

Three weeks ago vesterday Mr. Eustis came home sick. He did not say he was sick, and neither did his wife. It was not their belief. On Tuesday night he was in a very bad state, but the family would be a conservation of the con not consenst to have a regular physician called in to attend him. All that week he was confined to his bed, and the only

treatment he received was that which his religion sets forth.

A week ago on Friday, Mr. Eustis's condition was not be a condition. dition was critical and his wife and father were ready to admit it. After considerable talk by all members of the family, it was avenue, should be called in on the next day. On Monday Dr. Leeds considered Mr. Eustis's condition so critical that he sent for a physician in Boston for consuldecided that Dr tation. The consultation was held and everything that could be done was tried to pull Mr. Eustis through, but it was vain.

WED AND DIDN'T TELL. Belated Confession of Young Mr. Kelly

That He'd Taken a Wife. It became known yesterday that Tessie Fox, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Fox, a widow of 1906 Bathgate avenue in The Bronx, and George Kelley, the son of an undertaker of 237 East Twenty-second street, were married on July 22. Kelly's father did not hear about the wedding until last Saturday. The girl told her mother

immediately after the marriage. Mr. Kelly, Sr., objected to his son marrying at present, but the lady persuaded this afternoon for a public meeting, at

daughter-in-law.

CAN'T TAX THE STEEL TRUST. Organization as a Company Not Amenable to Ohio's Law. COLUMBUS, Oct. 13. Attorney-General

Sheets has reached the conclusion that the United States Steel Corporation is not amenable to the Ohio law which taxes foreign corporations doing business in the State. He finds the United States Steel Corporation owns a majority of the stock of several constituent companies, but does not own any of the plants in Ohio and is therefore not subject to the tax.

The constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation are liable to the tax, however, and five out of the seven companies doing business in Ohio have paid it. It is expected the remaining companies will comply with the law, although the Secretary of State has not received any reply to the notices sent them.

Salling Cance Race. BOSTON, Oct. 13 Eight sailing success

were in the race for the Mystic Challenge cup. offered by the Winchester Boat Club and held by Herman D. Murphy, on Mystic Lake on by Herman D. Murphy, on Mystic Lake on Saturday afternoon. The entries were divided into three classes, Herman D. Murphy, Paul Buller and David R. Goddard sating from scratch. There was little wind and the time occupied in covering the live miles was an hour and twenty-five minutes. Author was the winner. Murphy was second, two minutes latter, with Paul Butler and Fred H. Abbett, the latter sating on thirteen mixutes handloap, esting in within a few seconds.

ASPHALT OFFICIAL ARRESTED Jersey City Health Board Still After the Uvalde Company.

Assistant Superintendent James H. McGuire of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was dence, ?6 Gardner street, Chelsea, of typhoid arrested at the company's plant in Greens pneumonia, after an illness of three weeks, street, Jersey City, yesterday morning on Mr. Eustis was one of the best-known men a charge of violating an ordinance of the of Chelsea and moved in the aristocratic Board of Health by allowing the smell of circles of the city. He had long been a be- asphalt to escape from the works. The operation and the odor of asphalt in the neighborhood was almost stifling The company's officials said that there were no fires under the refineries yesterday and consequently nobody could possibly have

in operation in Jersey City, according to Supt. W. T. S. Critchfield, the city officials have been busy hampering the concern in its work.

Said Supt. Critchfield last night 'The complaint was made by kickers hving in the neighborhood that the odors from our plant were dangerous to the health of the community. I have always behaved that the smell of asphalt was healthful. Surely it is more pleasant than some of the other odors which we get down here near the water front. Dr. Hart, a sanitary officer came here to-day and arrested my assistant.
Why, I do not know The plant was no running and no fires were under the refineries. There was no smell other than the usual odor of asphalt and no dust was

flying "I cannot understand why the officials continue to persecute us so persistently unless they are trying to drive us out of the city. We give employment to 800 or 800 men, a large number of whom live in Jersey City. I do not want to say that this Asphalt Trust is back of all this, but I have heard rumors to this effect. If they are, it won to do them a bit of good, because we are here cannot understand why the officials to stay.

Lse of Lifea's Labor Temple Refused the Socialistic Labor Party.

UTICA, Oct. 13.-The Socialist Labor party endeavored to hire Labor Temple Pather Farrell, the pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in The Bronx to marry her to her sweetheart.

Two days after the wedding young Kelly told his father that he was going on his vacation and he and his bride started for Washington on their honeymoon. In Washington en their honeymoon. In Washington the bridegroom burt his knee and that put an end to his honeymoon. He that put an end to his honeymoon. He returned to the city with his bride and she returned to her mother's home. Kelly rewent to her mother's home. He had to stay in bed till last Saturday. Then when he got out he told his father.

Mr. Kelly has forgiven his son and daughter-in-law.

For All Disorders

of the stomach, liver and kidneys, the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic conditions, diabetes, etc.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the springs at Carlsbad. It is identical in its action with the water and contains the same curative properties that have made the Carlsbad Springs famous for five cen-

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